were called, and failing to appear, the cause was dis-

missed with costs.

No. 121.—Mary Ann Connor alias Mary Ann Van Ness, plaintiff, vs. Samuel A. Peugh, lessee. A motion to dismiss the writ of error was argued by Messrs.

Lawrence and Bradley in support, and Mr. Brent in

opposition.

No. 76.— Lafayette Insurance Company, plaint ifs,
vs. Maynard French et al. Argued by Mr. Gille: for
plai tifs, and submitted on the record; and printed
argument by Mr. Smith for the defendants.

ISSUE OF FRAUDULENT BANK STOCK. CHARLESTON, Friday, April 4, 1856.

J. L. Eggleston, a transfer clerk in the State Penk
of Charleston, has been arrested on the charge of isse ng fraudulent stock to the amount of \$32,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Reporters. SENATE ... ALL ST, April 4. Mr. RAMSAY-The Westchester County Railroad

bill.

The same, the Black River Redroad bill.

Mr. BROOKS—To provide for a more certain cauvase and estimates of votes in the City of New-York.

THE GRIMINAL COURTS AND POLICE SYSTEM OF

vass and estimates of votes in the City of New-York.

THE GRIMINAL COURTS AND POLICE SYSTEM OF SEV-LORE.

A majority of the Joint Cow aittee appointed by the last Legislature to examine into the mode of procedure of the Criminal Car New Jork and Brooklyn, and isto the Po. 5.31 former city, sent in their nort this in min hay recommend the passage of a 'w marking it a misdemeanor for any keeper or officer contracted with either the Police Court or the Tombs to receive money or other valuable thing from a prisoner for any services in procuring counsel for prosent for any services in procuring counsel for valuable thing be admitted as a witness to testify in behalf of the People in the proceduring of the offender; that the law should also provide that any counsel who may have paid any one for procuring a fee shall, upon conviction, be deprived of his license in all the courts of the State, to be also can shed by fine and imprisonment. The commit think that one cause of the insufficiency of the Particle of the P

The New-York delegation reported in favor of the

passage of the Tompkins Market bill.

SUPPRESSION OF "FIRMPERANCE.

Mr. BRADFORD, complete, the bill for the Suppression of Intemperance. [This is the law of last year, with the search and seizure clause stricken out—which allows trial by jury, and which is proscriptive in its operations.]

its operations.]
Several Canal Bridge bills were passed through
Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third BILLS PASSED.

An Act to amend certain sections of the Code of Pro-Providing for the election of the Judiciary of Brook

yn by separate bailots.

Mr. PETTY called from the table the motion to reconsider the affirmative vote on the passage of the bill amending the charter of New York city. Motion to reconsider withdrawn, and bill as before passed.

In relation to Mount Prospect Square in Brooklyn

city.

SPECIAL ORDER.—N. T. WATER LINES.

In committee of the whole, Mr. NICHOLS in the chair, the bill to establish water lines of the harbor of New-York, and to define the duties of the Harbor Commissioners, was considered. Progress.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Relative to the Aurora road district.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

NEW-YORK FOLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PETTY moved to make the New-York Police
Department bill and the City Hall bill a special order

Mr. PETTY moved to make the New York Police
Department bill and the City Hall bill a special order
for this evening.
Mr. SICKLES asked for a division of the question.
It was divided, and the City Hall bill was made a
special order for the specified time.
Mr. SICKLES moved that the Police bill be made a
special order for Monday at 12 o'clock.
Mr. UPHAM hoped both bills would be considered
to night.

to-night.

The bill was then made a special order for this Mr. NICHOLS moved a resolution, which lies over

to the effect that a committee he appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate the affairs of bankrupt Fire Insurance Companies, and report the result to the ensuing session.

The Hartstein complimentary resolutions were

Recess till 3 p. m.

ASSEMBLY.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House went into Committee and took up the bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Court.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved an additional security of the Court of the Supreme Court of

tion, allowing to the present Judges, mileage and office-expenses not to exceed \$500 in any year. He said the Constitution would not allow of increasing the salaries of Judges now in office, and as the bill only provided for the Judges hereafter elected, he thought more than just to

be adopted.

Mr. PRESCOTT was opposed to the bill, thinking that the Judges now received pay enough, but he would be in favor of adopting this amendment as a substitute for the whole bill. Adopted.

Mr. E. T. WOOD moved to make the salary of the Judge of the City Court, Brooklyn, \$3,500 per annum. Lost.

Mr. PRESCOTT moved to etrike out the enacting clause. Carried: 50 to 33.

clause, Carried; 50 to 33.

In the House, Mr. VAN SANTYOORD moved to

In the House, Mr. VAN SANTYOORD moved to restore the enacting clause. Lost.

REPORTS OF COMMITTERS.

By Mr. SPINOLA—To authorize the District-Attorney of Kings County to appoint a Clerk. Taird reading.

Also, to legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York. Third reading.

Also, to form a new Ward in New-York City from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

Mr. ANTHON moved to recommit this bill. Lost, and bill ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. SVINOLA—To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to make a loan to continue the erection

Kings County to make a loan to continue the erection of a Peniteutiary. Third reading.

Also, to close Bloomingdale Square in New York.

Third reading.

By Mr. HOYSRADT—To regulate the sale of po-

atoes by weight.

By Mr. PRESCOTT-The Harlem River Bridge

bill. Third reading.

By Mr. FOOT—To increase the fees of Justices of the Peace and Comtables in certain cases. Third

reading.

By Mr. GRAY—To sell the State Arsenal in NewYork City and dispose of the proceeds.

Mr. ANTHON moved to lay the bill on the table, so
that its amendments might be printed. Lost, and the
bill was ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. SCOTT—To amend the act relative to insurances on property. Third reading.

Also, the Hallet's Cove and Williamsburgh Plank-

road bill.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To charter the Society of Lying in Hospital in New-York.

Also, relative to the Board of Supervisors, New-York. Third reading.

By Mr. BRADNER—Relative to banks and bankers.

Third reading.

By Mr. FLOYD—From a minority of the Committee on Indian Affairs, against the bill to authorize the Stockbridge Nation of Indians to commence trials to recover title to lands in Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, submitted a report alverse to the bill. Table to print.

The print of the control of t

bill. Table to print.

By Mr. HANFORD—To lay out and establish a park in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Taird reading. SPECIAL ORDER.

The House went into Committee on the bill for the relief of Hobart Free College. Ordered to a third REPORTS CONTINUED.

By Mr. ANTHON—To reorganize the Office of arders in the Port of New-York. Third reading.

Also, to charter the Inter-Oceanic Steam Navigation

Mr. DUGANNE, from the Select Committee apinted to investigate the manner in which tenement
uses in New-York and Brooklyn are constructed,
builted a written report, concluding with a resolun praying that the Committee continue their examition during the recess of the Legislature.

Mr. COLE moved that the Committee make the instigation at their own expense. stigation at their own expense.
The report and resolution was laid on the table to be

nted.

By Mr. SPINOLA—To compensate Consus Marshals
Blooklyn. Third reading.

Bills Passed.

TO SUPPRESS INTEMPERANCE AND TO REGULATE
THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.
Mr. FOOT moved to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute the bill introduced into the Senate
by Mr. Bradford.

Mr. GLOVER moved the previous question, which Was ordered.

Mr. FOOT'S motion was then lost-Yeas, 44, Nays.

Mr. FOOT'S motion was then tox-1eas, 44, Nays, 72; as follows:

YKAS-Messra Abott, Alsur, Barne, Berry, Cole, Denniston, Dewsy, G. A. Hobbs, A. Holley, Sot, Gago, Gould, Greene, Hakes, Humpton, Hobbs, H. Hyde, Johnson, Juliand, Kingman, Lee, Lousstree, Main, Mallory, Naitory, Massey, Mosal, Northup, Paine, Feck, Powers, Peodetrast, Ross, Simons, B. Smith, Sp. deker, Snow, Thomas, Van Derveer, Wakeman, Warner, Wirlseney, Willians, E. T. Wood, —Total, 44, NAV.—Messra Anthon, B. Belley, T. D. Belley, Hauons, Physicott, Brady, Buckley, Bucklin, Case, J. B. Clask, J. Clark, Com. Crocker, Certis, Dawson, Devening, Dimock, Dixon, Orocker, Certis, Dawson, Devening, Dimock, Dixon, Crocker, Certis, Dawson, Devening, Dimock, Dixon, Clan, Diganne, Fleed, Powler, Glover, Goodrich, Gray, Guest, Haufore, Handere, Hayes, Haxton, Holmes, Hoye, Hoyaradt, Hanfore, Hanches, Hayes, Haxton, Holmes, Hoye, Hoyaradt, Hanfore, Hyde, Jenkins, Keecham, King, Lafever, Lewis Mabern, Mahan, Martise, Matteson, A. J. Mills, C. T. Mills, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Keecham, King, Lafever, Lewis Mabern, Mahan, Martise, Matteson, A. J. Mills, C. T. Mills, C. T. Julia, Speaker, Spinola, Spraker, Strang, Ven Broeck, Tracy, Trimmer, Van Santvoord, Ward, White, Wiltae, Witheck, Woods, Wight, Howelling, Martine, Carlon, Charley, Carlon, Carl

mer. Van. Santword, Ward, Waite, Withee, Witheek, Woods, Wright-Total, 72.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Northup's motion to recommit for the specific amendments, and Mr. M. asked for a vote on each proposition to amend.

The first proposition was to make it a misdemeanor to sell where provisions or merchandise are sold. Carried. Yeas, 63; Nays, 53.

The next proposition was to give the Justices and Supervisers only out of the cities the power to grant licenses, which would be in effect removing the requirement that licenses shall be granted on the recommendation of fifty freeholders. Carried—61 to 56.

The next proposition was to require responsible bail

The next proposition was to require responsible bail for any injury sustained by any one by reason of intoxication as the direct or indirect result of the sale of liquor. Lost-40 to 67.

Mr. DUGANNE then moved to reconsider the vote

on the first proposition.

The House took a recess to 31 p. m. without deciding the motion.

A CARD FROM E. C. DELAVAN.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your paper of yesterday you have an article headed "Facts to be remembered," wherein you state: "We believe there is ne dispute as to the fact "that Edward C. Delavan gave his influence and vote to the American ticket," &c. And the conclusion drawn from these premises was the election of Mr. Comstock into the Court of Appeals, when, had Mr. Mullin, the Republican candidate, been elected, the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law would have been sustained, and thus the prevention of the

have been sustained, and thus the prevention of the opening of Ten Thousand Grogshops, &c.

I was so circumstanced that I could not vote at the last General Election, nor did I take any part in the contest, one way or other, except so far as to use all the influence I could with all the parties, to nominate such men to office as total abstances in their respective parties, could consistently vote for . . . I could not in conscience vote for draking men, or for men opposed to Prohibition . . I was knowing to the fact that Bradford R. Wood, and was assured that Mr. Mullin (Woth candidates for the Court of Appeals of the Republican party) were true to these principles, and had not a change of residence lost me my vote, they would have had it, not because they belonged to the Republican party, but because they were true to the great principle I contend for.

Yours, truly, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Albany, April 1, 2256.

Remarks.—Mr. Delavan, it appears, did not vote last Fall, and our inference that he did was errone-

ast Fall, and our inference that he did was erroneous. Yet no one familiar with the last canvass in our State can doubt that his influence was very powerfully felt in favor of the "American" as against the "Republican" candidates. He says note that he should have voted, if at all, for Wood and Mullin as Appeal Judges, but he did not so declare himself when that declaration, if hearty and unqualified, would have done great good. On the contrary, his presence at Utica and absence from the State Temperance Convention then being held, at the time these gentlemen were recommended to the support of the Prohibitionists of our State, were generally, and we think justly, interpreted as counseling those Temperance men whom he could influence to hold off from this ticket. And the vote cast in Ulster, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Clinton, Franklin and other Eastern Counties, shows that his advice was extensively

followed. We are not impugning the motives of Mr. Delvan-we are averse to raking open the ashes of he past unless to find therein some live embers which may serve to light our pathway through the dim labyrinth of the future. But we think there is a moral in that last canvass and its issues, and we are anxious that Mr. Delavan and the rest of us should read it aright .- [Ed.

MR. BUCHANAN.

From The Washington Union.

Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Senator Südell, dated London, on the 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B.'s thorough identity with the Democratic party or this as on all other issues. It will be seen all other issues. on this as on all other issues. It will be seen that Mr. B. speaks on the Kansas-Nebraska bill with his usual frakhness and decision. We are confirmed in our impression by this letter that no man, no set of men, and no newspaper, are at all warranted to speak authoritatively for Mr. Buchanan upon this or upon any other question. His own words speak for themselves.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan was not, it will be seen, intended for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has thought it necessary, after the editorial article in The Union of Wednesday last, to lay it before the country.

t before the country.
"The question has been settled by Congress, and

"The question has been settled by Corgress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. But no assault should be made upon those Democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself.

"It is well known how I labered in company with Southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific ocean. But it has departed. The time for it has passed away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the only—mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of Abolition at the North is to adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

KIDNAPPING AND SLAVERY OF CHI-NESE COOLIES.

Quite an exciting breeze has been blowing through our generally quiet and unruffled community for a few days past, originating in information said to have been recently received in this city from a son of one of our most estimable citizens, who sailed some months since in one of three ships alleged to be engaged in the business, owned by a house of the most extensive shipping interests in New-England, to the effect that for several months past this house, one of the wealthiest, and ness, owned by a house of the most extensive shipping interests in New-England, to the effect that for several months past this house, one of the wealthiest, and standing conspicuous and almost preeminent in the estimate of the mercantile and commercial community, for its proverbial integrity and successful enterprise, has been directly and extensively engaged in relieving an Eastern empire of its surplus and refuse population, and hurrying to an untimely death, or consigning to a life of slavery in their immense and almost boundless mountains of guano, worse and more intolerable than anything we read of in modern African bondage, thousands of deluded and deceived Chinese Coolies.

Can rumors like these, Messrs. Editors, be true? For the credit of New-England, in this nineteenth century, we hope not—but if they are, let the names of these modern kidnappers be made public, that the imputation, absolutely revolting to even the most morbid sense of civilized humanity, may not by possibility in the mind of any one rest on the innocent—if groundless, as in the name of Christian humanity and bretherly love we would hope they may be, let the Board of Trade, prominent in the government of which are the persons supposed by some to be implicated, authoritatively contradict and put to rest, at once and effectually, rumors which are rapidly placing, and if not immediately removed, an indelible stigma upon the hitherto fair name tradict and put to rest, at once and client which are rapidly placing, and if not immediately removed, an indelible stigma upon the hitherto fair name which has been inseparably attached to and associated with the commercial interests and reputation of Boston.

MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.

THE ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY. - Among the bills passed the Legislature is one to incorporate the St. Lawrence University, at Canton, St. Lawrence County. This Institution is to be of the liberal class of colleges, and will meet a want long felt in the northern part of the State-there being, we believe, no college north of the Central Railroad. Among the Trustees are Preston King, John L. Russell, Jacob Harsen, Martin Thatcher, Francis Seger, F. C. Havemeyer, Caleb Barstow, and A. C. Moore. There will be in connection with the College a Theological School under the patronage of the Universalist denomination. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SO-

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Mana gers was held in the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 11' Nassau street on Thursday, 4 p. m., the Rev. Dr. Welch, the venerable President of the Society in the chair. The regular reports of the Standing Committees on Colportage, Agency, Publication and Finance were presented and adopted. From the report of the Treasurer it appeared that the treasury was still overdrawn about \$1,000. The Board, however, proceeded to the election of see more colporteurs by a unanimous vote; so pressing was the demand for this kind of labor. Of the five, three were German and two were Irish, and they were appointed to labor among their own countrymen in communities of many thousands.

A summary of 26 Colporteur reports presented for this meeting gave the following results for the month of March: 5,322 visits in Bible readings from house to house; 388 families found destitute of the Scriptures; 410 persons induced to attend meetings; 334 children introduced into Sabbath Schools; 245 prayer meetings held; 200 sermous preached; 163 visits to versels and for seamen made; 64 hopeful conversions, and 35 persons baptized. The whole number of conversions for the last three months, not including those from the labors of colporteurs in foreign lands, were reported to have been 191, very many of which were among Germans and Irish.

A Select Committee reported appropriate resoludrawn about \$1,000. The Board, however, proceeded

mans and Irish.

A Select Committee reported appropriate resolutions on the death of George C. Germond, esq., late of Brooklyn, and after listening to an interesting communication from the Rev. C. N. Chandler of Fredonia, N. Y., highly approving of the Society's work of colportage, the Roard adjourned.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

An adjourned Meeting of the Eleventh Ward Repub ican Club was held last evening at No. 113 Avenue C for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Central Committee. After the reading of the minutes and the Committee. After the reading of the minutes and the declaration of principles, several names were added to the list of members. Morris, the omnipresent Pete, sang a seng, the song, in fact, of the season. The Club then proceeded to the selection of five Delegates. Charles B. Folsom, John Lowis, Philip Keeley, Daniel Willis and Charles S. Purley received the unanimous vote of the meeting, and were declared to be duly elected such Delegates. The following resolutions were then offered by Dr. Southwick, and were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republi try upon the bright prospects which are diswring upon our principles and our party, and we recognize in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks as Speaker of the House of Representatives at omen that we shall elevate a lover of Freedom and a true exponent of Republican principles into the Presidential chair.

nent of Republican principles into the Presider
Resolved, That
"Freedom's battle once began,
Though baffled oft, is ever won
and in spite of foes without and traitors with he "subdued."

Resolved, That while we are proud of being pioneers in the Republican movement, our arms are always open to recruits in the Republican ranks, and we earnestly request all citizens of the Ward to come forward and help us in the good cause.

CHANGE IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.-The Stat Serate had under consideration, yesterday, the bill to reorganize the Judicial Districts. The First, Fifth, eventh and Eighth Districts are left unchanged, the ratio of population in each being 405,750. The other Districts are made up as follows:

Districts are made up as follows:
2d-Kings, Queens, Saffolk, Richmond, Westchester and Putnam.
3d-Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Columbia, Ulster, Greene, Albany and Schobarie.
4th-Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, Schenectady and Rensselaer.

laer. 6th—Sullivan, Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins Cortlan 1 and Schuyler. Mr. Sickles moved an amendment, providing for the

election of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in New-York City, which was agreed to, and the bill was then passed to a third reading by Yeas

SCHOOL EXAMINATION .- School No. 18, in Fifty-first treet, near Lexington avenue, was examined yesterday. The building has been occupied for but a few months and afferds nearly as good accommodations as any in the city. The Primary Department, was, by mistake, examined a week before by Mr. Seton; it is a very good school. The teachers are: Misses Anna E. D. Rockwell, Cerdelia C. Rockwell, Elizabeth A. Scanlan, Bridget Feshour and Agnes M. Walsh. The Girls Department produced some very fair reading, and the examinations in history and astronomy showed a minute acquaintance with the text books. The arithmetic and algebra were also very good. Some good specimens of drawing and writing were on exhibition. The teachers are: Misses Anna Bamman, Sarah F. Miller, Amanda M. S. Hathwaite and Anna Disbrow. The Boys' Department numbered nearly 120 pupils, and exhibited some very good outline drawings. Bookkeeping, physiology and phylosophy are taught. The teachers in the Boys' Department are: Euphrates Hirst, L. B. Corey, Thes. E. Codey and

The Primary and Girls' Departments of School No. 41, in Greenwich avenue, will be examined on Monday.

FROM VEREZUELA .- By the arrival of the bark Venus from Cucacoa, we have received advices from Venezuela to March 20. In consequence of a serious destruction of property belonging to the Dutch resi dents at Ville de Coro by the inhabitants of Coro some six months back, the Dutch Naval West India fleet are at present at Laguayra to gain restitution for the above damages. On the sailing of the Venus they had not come to terms. In the event of Venezuele not satisfying the above claims, the Dutch Commo dore has positive orders to blockade the Venezuelan ports and declare war; in which case there will be no more shipments of produce from the Main. The issue is doubtful.

NAVAL.-The United States frigate Savannah wa at Rio Janeiro Feb. 13, and is about to sail in company with the steamer America, Capt. Hudson, a foolish rumor having been circulated there by one of her deseriers that she had been fitted out for a Russian

The Junior Exhibition of the New-York University was held vesterday in the large chapel of that institution, in the presence of a large number of the friends and relatives of the class. Chancellor Ferris presided, and opened the exercises with prayer. Addresses were then delivered by William Graham, Ward C. Pardee, James W. Singenfelter, Edward A. Collier, Alfred A. Post, James A. Murdoch, Alfred S. Collins, William Greenhough, Thomas S. Mount, Mancius H. Hutton and Herman D. Wrage. The exercises were enlivened with music by Dodworth's band.

COCKNEY RHYMES FOR YANKEE
STATESMEN.

President Pierce,
Why so ferce!
Mr. Marcy,
Mr. Cushing,
Where are you pushing!
Mr. Case,
Don't be an ase;
No mere blustering,
Fillibustering,
Bullying, bragging,
Bullying, bragging,
Bullying, bragging,
Bullying, bragging,
Bullying, bragging,
Toperly prattle,
Threats to lick us,
The sour bland,
As yet 't is dry land;
Be pacific,
Not terrific;
Count the figures.
War of waging,
And your biggers,
Ere curaging,
By some trick—too bad to try on
Airy old hoss—the British Lion.

[Punch.

IN COURT OF APPEALS, April 3-Evening Session. No. 42-Van Slyke agt. Mohawk Valley Insurance Company Argued. Mr. B. Davis Noxon for appellants; Mr. N. Hill, jr. No. 43-Judgment reversed by default. Mr. Amos Dean Counsel.

No. 47—Drummond agt. Husson. Argued. Mr. F. Kernan for appellant; Mr. J. Husson for respondent.

April 4.—No. 25—Van Slyke agt. Cutier. Argued. Mr. M. April 4.—No. 25—Van Slyke agt. Cutier. Argued. Mr. M. L. Newton for appellant; Mr. John F. Talcott for respondent. No. 7.—Broadway Realroad Case. On argument. Mr. D. D. Field for appellants; Mr. John Van Buren and Mr. Samnel.

DEDICATION OF A METHODIST CHURCH.—A new building recently erected in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Brockivn, was dedicated our Thursday evening. The Ray. Wim. F. Corbitt, officiated on the occasion, taking for his text the 21st to 21sh venese lat chap. 1st Cornitinans, from which he preached as an eloquent discourse. The Rev. Mr. Hoyt assisted in the ceremonies. The building is a frame one, on a brick basement, 45 by 65 feet, with a sallery at the lower end, the whole captule of scating 700 persons, and costing about \$4,500. A collection was taken up at the close of the services, and upward of \$500 was contributed to the Sinking Fund. DEDICATION OF A METHODIST CHURCH .- A new

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

REJOICINGS AT PARIS.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

The British and North American mail steamer Asia which left Liverpool soen after 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 22, arrived at this port on Friday, at about 2 o'clock, p. m.

Nothing of the Pacific. It was generally believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday the 22d or Monday the 24th of March. In the event of delay occurring, the armistice would be extended to the 30th of April.

There is no other news of importance by this arrival. The papers are full of gratulatory addresses respecting the infant Bonaparte. We have also a few editorials on the subject of American affairs. Exports of breadstuffs from the kingdom of Naples

have been resumed. Consols have advanced i per cent., and are quoted for money 921 2921. French three per cents, 72.30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET had been dull and

drooping during the week, especially since the receipt of American advices per Asia; and the business had been confined to the immediate wants of the trade, which at the holiday season are small. Holders of fered their stocks so freely that prices of ordinary qualities had declined ∤d. ♥ 15, and middling 1-16d ♥ th; higher grades, being scarce, remained stationary. Transactions of the week (comprising only five days -Good Friday, the 21st and the succeeding day being kept as close holidays) amounted to 31,850 bales, o which 24,140 were American, and included 2,500 on speculation, and 1,600 for export. Quotations now stand as follows: Brokers' Board do not alter the 'fair" qualities, namely: Fair Orleans, 61d.; Middling 5 d.; Fair Mobiles, 6 d.; Middling, 5 d 25 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6 d.; Middling, 5 d 25 13-16d. The dullness of Liverpool had affected the Manchester market, and very little business had been done. Since Tuesday the market for BREADSTUFFS had been very dull, and transactions in all articles limited. Wheat could be bought considerably lower, but in absence of business quotations cannot be given.
FLOUR nominally unchanged; say Western Canal, 31/@32/: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35/6@36/

say at 31 / @31 /6; 200,000 qrs. are in store at Liverpool. Provisions-Beef was in fair demand, and steady at late rates. No further arrivals of Pork or Bacon had been landed; both articles were dearer for the time. but the return of peace must materially diminish the Government demand. Lard, in retail, is quoted at

Ohio, 36@36/6; Canadian, 32/@34/. INDIAN CORN

remained without buyers at 1/ under Tuesday's rates.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, March 21, 1856.

In my last letter I spoke of the political significance of the birth of an Imperial Prince at the Tuileries. Let us now look at the circumstances with which that event was connected. It was the 15th of March-the "Ides of March," the anniversary of Julius Cæsar's violent death-that Eugenie felt the first pains. The next morning, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, her sufferings grew stronger, and accordingly the princes and grand dignitaries of the Empire were called into her sickreom to witness the birth of the Imperial infant! Eugenie, though she sacrificed her fuer feelings to ber vanity of becoming an Empress, has still retained so much of womanly modesty as to be embarrassed, if not outraged, by the intrusion of men into her bedroom, and by serving, in the pains of maternity, for a spectacle to strangers. "The "sight of so many persons," says the semi-official organ, "produced an effect upon the Empress which suspended for a moment the operations of nature. She experienced the most excrutiating 'agony, which the skill of the physicians succeeded at last in allaying, and at 31 o'clock the 'Imperial child came into the world." It was just the dawn of Palm Sunday, which ought to remind his father and mother how little distant from one another are the shouts

"Hosannah!" and of "Crucify him! As was expected, the birth of the Prince has been accompanied by the semi-official announce-ment that peace will be concluded before the 31st nst. - Baron Manteuffel, the Prussian Plenipoten tiary, being invited solely for the purpose of signing the agreement entered into by Lord Clarendon and Count Orloff, since it now oozes out that France has played a neutral part in the Conferences. "Count Orloff," says The Times, "and "his colleague would have been inclined to yield far more had they not found how highly that "gift was valued which they had the power to con"fer or withhold. So confirmed and earnest now
"is the longing for peace, that England is perhaps
"more unpopular for insisting on good terms for
"the Allies than Russia is for withholding them,"
When the conditions of peace become known it
will be found that Russia, worsted in the field, has
fully recovered her losses and even her prestige in
the Cabinet, and that the result of the war may be
summed up as follows: The European acknowledgsummed up as follows: The European acknowledg-ment of the Napoleon Dynasty; the strengthening of Austria, and the betrayal of Turkey. The tone of the English press as regards Napoleon shows clearly that the hearty French alliance is already

at a discount.

Though it is indubitable that the Plenipotentiaries have succeeded in settling all the most important conditions of peace, the formal document mbodying them will scarcely be signed before the 7th of April, since the Income Tax in England, according to the bill of last year, is to run only till the 7th of April following the conclusion of peace, and though it would be easy to extend the period of the increased Income Tax to another year, it might put the Ministry to some inconvenience. In any case, the ratification of the treaty will be postponed till after that date.

It is still expected that the Conferences will be

followed by a European Congress, which among other objects might regulate the affairs of Italy. Napoleon wishes the political condition of the Papal dominions, occupied by French and Austrian armies, to be put on a better footing, to make possible the withdrawal of the foreign troops. Sardinia, backed by England, has some vague assigning for the extension of a more liberal Communication. pirations for the extension of a more liberal Govern-ment over the Peninsula; and Austria would not be averse to a Customs-union, to the abelition of the lines of Custom-houses between the Italian States, and to the acceptance of a uniform tariff for the de-velopment of Italian commerce and industry. The canceling of the Anti-Bonapartist clause of the Vienna treaties would, of course, be among the first measures of the proposed Congress.

The undisguised coolness between Count Orloff

The undisguised coolness between Count Orlon and the Austrian Plenipotentiaries has given rise to various rumors about a hostile feeling at the Court of St. Petersburg against the Court of Vienna. These go so far that Paris society gives credence to the most absurd speedotes. Thus, for instance, it is fully believed that Count Valentine Esterbazy was told by the Czar at St. Petersburg: It is Austria that has forced me to accept such hard conditions. Be assured, and tell your master what "I say, I shall never forget the obligations I ove him."

Now it is self-evident that even if such were
the real feelings of Alexander II, he would not express them to an Embassador unless on the very

eve of a rupture. Russian Poles are again full of hopes, and convinced that the Czar has the most benevolent in-tentions toward their nationality. It is no secret that in his father's lifetime his Polish prodilec-

tions were reprimanded by Nicholas. An ex-pression attributed to Prince Gorchakoff, the new viceroy, has revived at once the hopes of Poland.

The Poles," said the Prince, "can have no idea
"of what the Emperor intends doing for them very
"shortly." This enigmatical expression is now
interpreted in a thousand different ways. As regards the Polish emigration, the aristocratic party
of Prince Czartoryski and Count Zamoski, has received a death blow from the cold indfference of England and France, as even a war against Russia could not induce them to do anything for Poland; accordingly the Poles cannot expect anything more from Princes—they must put their trust in revolu-

his opinions about the peace at his recent inaugu-ration as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. He said he had no confidence that the present peace would be a satisfac-tory one, and that there is scarcely a man to be found from Landsend to John o' Groat's, but would like another year of war, since the political aspect of the question does not warrant anybody in expecting a lasting peace, while England is just now fully prepared for any emergency of a new and decisive campaign. He declared that the peace would be premature, and was much cheered or his utterance of such opinions.

Napoleon has granted permission to return to

of their intention to submit loyally to his Govern-ment, and who will give their word of honor to respect its laws. It is not stated in the article of the Monitur whether this amnesty extends to the

the Mont-ur whether this amnesty extends to the transported Republicans pining away at Cayenne and Lambesse, and immured in the prisons of Mont St. Michel and Doullens.

The departure of the Prussian Prime Minister, Baron Manteuffel, from Berlin las afforded an opportunity for Mr. Seiffart, late Chief of the Secret Police, to publish a pamphlet charging the Prime Minister with complicity in the affair of the theft of dispatches from General Gerlach and Geheime-Rath Marcus Niebuhr. Private Secretary to the of dispatches from General Gerlach and Geheime-Rath Marcus Niebuhr, Private Secretary to the King. Mr. Seiffart intimates at the same time that he French Embassador at Berlin was always cognizant of the reports of the Prussian Military Commissioner at St. Petersburg, which were sent to the King and kept as secrets of state. It was Baron Manteuffel who, according to the pamphlet, berayed them to France, and Mr. Hinckeldey knew ofall these proceedings. Mr. Seiffart, who denounces the Prime Minister in such direct terms, was formerly Prussian Consul in Mexico, a member of the Prussian diet, and has been lately appointed Prussian Consul-General in Spain. This pointed Prussian Consul-General in Spain. This appointment was to be a kind of honorable exile for im, as he was lately under a cloud, the suspicion of the theft of the dispatches having fallen upon him. Mr. de Raumer's suicide is likewise connected with the same matter. Count Canitz was shot in a duel.

The solemn confirmation of the Princess Royal will soon be followed by her betrothal to the young Prince of Prussia, son of the brother of the pres ent King, and heir-apparent to the throne of that

THE CONFERENCES. The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday the 18th, and the Prussian representatives took their seats. The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday the 20th, and it was rumored that peace would be signed on Saturday the 22d, or on Monday the 24th. The actual business of the Conference is said to be over, and a Committee of one representative of each of the Powers is engaged in drawing up the fermal treaty of peace. The committee consists of M. de Bourqueney, Lord Cowley, Count Buel, Baron Brunow, Count Caveur, and Ali Pasha.

THE EAST. The Austrian Correspondenz has the following,

dated March 10 and 13: "Omer Pasha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality existed among the French in the Crimea. The health of the French at Constantinople was im-The health of the French at Constantinopic was ina-proving. The fortifications at Nicholaieff were being strengthened. General Luders has ordered all officers on furleugh to return. A letter from Kertch says that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensa-tion of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active. The imperial foundery established on the left bank of the Don, has been closed and this would seem to confirm the news been closed, and this would seem to confirm the news of the intention manifested by the Court of Russia to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black

on the 17th all the ships and allied batteries at Con-On the 17th all the ships and allied batteries at Constantinople fired a salute in honor of the birth of Napoleon's son. Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the 3d to the 7th of March, and are occupied chiefly with accounts of the weather. Ismael Pasha having been appointed Commander in-chief of the army of Anatolia, will be accompanied by Gen. Kmety, either as Chef d'état Major or as commander of a division. Sickness is on the decrease in the French hospitals at Constantinople. Gen. Codrington issued orders of date March 2, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice of the 31st. The line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the

line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the Chernaya is the limit of separation between the English and Russian armies. Three Russian officers have enlisted into the regiment of Ottoman Cossacks.

The Turkish Government continues to discuss projects for the establishment of a National Bank. The Armenians and Greeks have protested against the recent Hatti-Scherif; the Greek petition in particular is directed against the clauses of the document having reference to the clergy. The Journal of Constantinople strongly insists on the demarcation of the Russian Trans-Caucasian frontier.

THE PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE. A letter from Jassay, in the Paris Journal des De bats, furnishes a summary of the measures decided on bats, furnishes a summary of the measures decided on in the conferences at Constantinople for the re-organization of Moldo-Wallachia. A Moldo-Wallachian commission is to be conveked at Constantinople to prepare a new system of legislation, identical for the two Principalities, but under the surveillance of the Porte. The same commission will draw up a plan for the constitution of a Serate, composed of the first persons of the country, the General Assembly being abolished. Immediately after the re-establishment of peace the reigning princes shall be replaced by a caimacanny (or local Government) named by the Porte, which shall administer the Government in concert with a Turkish Commissioner, up to the moment of their definite organization. The Senate will be constituted under their surveillance. The same caimacanny will also supersurveillance. The same caimacanny will also super-intend the selection of three candidates for the Princiintend the selection of three candidates for the Principality from among the great families of the country. The two princes shall be elected by the Porteron the above named candidates; they shall be nominated for life, and shall only be liable to dismissal for high treason. Seeing that the provinces of Meldavia and Wallachia form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, all measures of public utility, commerce and manufactures, which shall be adopted for the other States of the Sultan, shall apply to those provinces. Prince Shika, on being acquainted with these measures, immediately sent a protest to the Conferences at Paris against all that had been done at Constantinople, and a demand that the two Principalities should be united. It is asserted also that a protest has been drawn up and signad by the Boyards, and that the Prince will send it. Paris by a deputation selected from that body.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

From The Loader Times, March 19.

After a long period of discussion, kept secret with jealous care, the result of the Paris Conferences is about to be given to the world. It is probable that peace will be concluded some day before the 31st, in order to avoid the necessity of renewing the armistice in the Crimea. A sub-committee has been formed to draw up the terms of the treaty, which will be, signed as soon as they have completed their work. The sub-committee is composed of Lord Cowley, Baron Bourquency, Count Buel, Count Cavour, Ali Pasha, and Baron Brunow, being one representative for each of the negotiating Powers. When peace shall have been signed it is intended, we believe, that the Conference shall be dissolved, but that a committee shall be left sitting to carry out the details which there is not now time to arrange. The questions of the Principalities and of the Turkish Christians will probably receive the attention of this body. The Prussian Plenipotentiary, Baron Manteuffel, has, no doubt, by this time arrived in Paris, and will assist at the formal signature of peace, in right of Prussia having been one of the parties to the Treaty of 1840. Whatever may have been the views of the English Government as to the necessity of a Prussian Envoy's presence, they have felt bound not to oppose the wishes of other Powers on this point, and the Cabinet of Berlin will once more pledge itself to uphold the rights and independence of the Ottoman Porte.

So far as we may consider matters to have been decided within the room in which the Conferences uset,

it will be easily understood that Lord Clarendon and Count Oriest have borne the principal parts in this diplomatic struggle. As it is, we believe, determined that the proceedings of the Conferences shall not be published, the details of what has taken place will probably remain unknown, or only escape into publicity gradually, and after a long interval. That the British Plenipotentiary, however, should boldly assert the determination of this country to obtain complete gnarantees and satisfactory assurances, is only what might be expected of a Minister who knows the spirit of his country men, their nodiminished resources, and the severe judgment they will pass on any one whom they may conceive to have abandoned the high position which they have attained by such exertions and sacrifices. The Plenipotentiaries of Turkey and Sardiniahave, we believe, given to the representations of Lord Clarendon a support which makes us regret that the States which have accredited them are the least powerful members of the alliance. Lord Clarendon is support which makes us regret that the States which have accredited them are the least powerful members of the alliance. Lord Clarendon should have indeed a commanding position. Great Britain is at this moment both able and willing to carry on a great war. Although abe entered into this contest after forty years' neglect of military ammanents, she now possesses the largest forces of any State in Europe. Her fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea will in any future campaign count many hundred pendants. Her amy is in porfect condition, is continually reenforced, and is probably the largust which now occupies the shores of the Crimes. The financial state of the country is all that could be wished, and any sums necessary to uphold its honor and interest will be voted with readiness by the Legislature. On the other hand, Russia, by the admission of her own statesmen, has lost upwards of 400,000 men, in in want of more, and material successes by the Longislature. On the other hand, Russia,

sessed before the war.

We have as clear a perception as any one of theresition of England. This country is a member of an
alliance constituted for the attainment of a great end. alliance constituted for the attainment of a great end. It has therefore to some extent surrendered its right of individual and separate action. The nation has fully proved its good faith during two years of trying war. The successes of France have been made possible by the disinterested support of England—a country always more desirous of its object than of mere display in attaining it. We have therefore a claim on those by whose side we have fought, and to whose capital we have helped to bring the common enemy, confessing his defeat. Although it may be Beyond the present right of this country to refuse assent to the conditions which her allies may declare sufficient, yet we think that the union which a great crisis has established between France and England will be more enduring if our countrymen find that it has not failed to accomplish the objects for which they have sacrificed so much.

plish the objects for which they have sacrificed so much.

Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, to the dipomatic circle, and on Monday, the 17th, transferred to him the charge of the Embassy. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer leaving Liverpool on the 16th or 12th of April. Prince Frederick William of Prussia-is to visit England in May as the acknowledged suitor of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter (Princess Royal), According to the Brussels Independance, the young man "solden" emply demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent "indispensable to his projected alliance, and the consent "sent was formally granted in presence of the whole "Court."

Court."
There is a report from the Crimes that two divisions
f the army—the Highlanders and 3d or 4th division—
nder Sir Colin Campbell, will immediately proceed to

Additional forgeries by the late John Sadleir have been discovered—among others £25,000 on Mr. Dargan.
Mr. Layard has been reelected to the bonorary office
of Rector of Mareschall College and University, Aberdeen, Scotland.

FRANCE.

The Empress and her child continue well, and the Tuilcries has been crowded with all sorts of deputations. The Emperor's replies have been generally purely complimentary, but in answering the deputa-tion of the Congress, he made use of the expression, "I am happy that Providence has sent me a son at the moment when an era of general reconciliation is "announcing itself to Europe." These words are looked upon in Paris as a sort of confirmation of the general belief in peace. The stock market has in

general belief in peace. The stock market has in consequence been firm, and prices more buoyant. Threes had varied from 73 fr. 65 to 72 fr. 5.

On the 18th the Emperor received the congratulations of the Senate, the Legislative Body, the Council of State, the Magistracy, the Institute, the Clergy of the different religious persuasions, the Municipal Body, and deputations from the National Guard and the Army and Navy. The reception took place in the Salle du Trone, into which the great bodies of the State and all the deputations were admitted in succession. All present were in grand contume. The Emperor, in the uniform of a general of division, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor, stood in front of the throne, and on his right was Prince Napoleon.

Close to the throne were ranged the Princes of the family of the Emperor having rank at Court, as well as the grand officers of the Crown, the marshals, admirals, high functionaries and grand crosses of the Legion of Honor. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte was still detained by his late accident, and could not be present. At half-past 12 the Emperor received all the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress, as well as the persons attached to the Mission. Count Walewaki, President of the Congress, who was charged by his colleagues to speak on the occasion, expressed himself as follows:—

Sire: The Plenipotentiaries at the Congress have charged me to be on this solemn occasion their organ to your Majesty. I am happy and proud, Sire, to find myself called on to express to your Majesty, in the name of Europe, the sentiments, the hopes and the joy which are everywhere inspired by the happy event with which Providence has deigned to bless you, and which by socuring and consolidating the Napoleon dynasty, is for the whole world a fresh pledge of security and confidence."

The Emperor replied:

"I thank the Congress for the wishes and congratulations which it addresses to me through you. I am happy that Providence has sent me a son at the moment when an ara of general reconciliation is announcing itself to Europe. I shall bring him up with the feeling that nations must not be egotistical, and that the repose of Europe depends on the prosperity of each nation."

The foreign corps diplomatique was also received, and was favored with a sight of the child, on whom Close to the throne were ranged the Princes of the

that the repose of Europe depends on the prosperity of each nation."

The foreign corps diplomatique was also received, and was favored with a sight of the child, on whom the Papal Nuncio took the opportunity of bestowing a bea-diction. The French and English papers report, at length, all the addresses and replies. One of the most noticeable is the reply made by the Emperor to the Senate, as follows—and intended as an answer to those who took exception to the use of the Bourbon appellation enfons de France:

"Monsieur Le President du Senat—The Senate has participated in my joy that Heaven has given mo a son, and you have helied as a happy event the birth of a child of France. I intentionally make use of that expressions child of France. The Emperor Nauyleon, my uncle, who applied to the new system, created by the Revolution, all that was great and elevated in the old regime, resumed that ancient denomination of the children of France. The reason is, gentlemen, that when an heir is born who is destined to perpetunte a pational system, that child is not only the section of a family, but is the son of the whole country, and that ap-